

**Stevenson Sees It as Only Alternative to Meet Red Challenge**

# *National Power Called Safeguard*

TORONTO, May 28 (AP)—United States Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson said tonight that, under present conditions, national power is the only alternative to dealing with the challenge posed by Communist support for socalled "wars of national liberation."

And when nations are beset by the Communists, the nation most likely to reply to the appeal for help is the United States, he said in a speech prepared for delivery at the University of Toronto.

"The framers of the Charter of the United Nations could not foresee the threats to peace inherent in the doctrine of 'just wars of national liberation,'" he said. "Nor is the international peacekeeping machinery—or the procedures for using it which have been developed at the United Na-

tions—adapted to these new techniques of intervention."

He said that the intended victim of clandestine Communist aggression must rely on what help he can get from others.

"And herein lies perhaps the greatest danger for the future," he added. "Any government in power, faced with armed violence it cannot control, will appeal for outside help.

"If adequate and workable peacekeeping machinery under international sponsorship—at either the regional or U.N. levels—is not available, the government under attack will appeal for help to some nation with the capacity and will come to the rescue. And this is likely to be the United States."

#### **Cites 2 Examples**

Stevenson said this applied to the situation both in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

He added that the government in power may be nonrepresentative or unpopular, but the world is too volatile to permit spread of militant violence and the success of clandestine aggression.

"And until the international community is ready to rescue the victims," he added, "there is no alternative but national power to fill the peacekeeping vacuum.

"Essential as it still is in some cases, it is the most costly, the most dangerous and the least desirable kind of peacekeeping—and the sooner

it becomes unnecessary the better it will be for all of us."

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decides to take certain enforcement action in its region," he added.

Another comment read to him yesterday in Nice, France, dealt with "the reluctance of governments to use the available United Nations machinery for the purposes for which it was designed . . ."

In still another gloomy statement last Saturday, Thant said: "The first five months of this year have witnessed developments which have tended to undermine the position of the United Nations as the primary agency for maintaining international peace and security."

In addition to the Dominican crisis, Thant is worried about two other major issues reliable sources said. These are: escalation of the Viet Nam war, and U.N. finances.

The Soviet Union and France are the main offenders in refusing to pay assessments for past U.N. peace forces in the Mideast and the Congo.

The conflict between Thant's views and those of major powers on various issues has led to speculation whether he will step down when his term as secretary-general expires in November, 1966.

Sources close to him say he has made no decision on this, but that he never has expressed much enthusiasm for another term.

#### **De Gaulle Host to Shah**

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—The Shah and Empress of Iran, here on a private visit, today lunched with President de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace.